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## THE BULLETIN.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1871.  
JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN:  
[Subscription.]  
One week, by carrier, 20  
One month, by mail, 75  
Three months, 2.25  
Six months, 4.25  
One year, 8.00

The official paper of Alexander county and of the city of Cairo; the only morning daily in Southern Illinois; a reliable journal; small, but fearless; contains all the news of interest to the public; with a large and increasing circulation, the Bulletin enters the parlors of intelligent readers and controls the business of the day.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.  
John H. Oberly & Co. have reduced the subscription price of the Weekly Cairo Bulletin to One Dollar per annum, making it the cheapest paper published in Southern Illinois.

THE bottoms of New Jersey and Pennsylvania are dropping out.

The points at issue between secretary of the treasury Boutwell and commissioner Pleasanton have been submitted to the president.

The Mississippi ku-klux trials have been concluded for the present. Ten of the prisoners were allowed bail, and the others released unconditionally.

COLFAX has again retired to the bosom of his family. He takes to that bosom with alacrity. It must be more than an ordinarily attractive bosom.

A MONSTER named Martin Meard, at Gilman, in this state, brutally murdered his son lately by roasting him on a red hot stove, thrusting a red hot poker in his side and beating him over the head with the butt end of a wagon whip. The murderer was promptly lynched.

The president has pardoned Bowen, the radical congressman, who was lately convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. We believe the president could not, in justice to Bowen, have acted in this matter otherwise than he has.

In answer to a contemporary who insinuated that the Decatur Magnet was not square on the new departure, that paper pithily remarks: "Our neighbor can't be a very close reader of the Magnet, or else he would have observed that it accepted the new departure from its incipency. And, that it may once for all understand our position on the union and the constitution, we will state that we are for both as they are, which is the long and short of the new departure as we understand it."

CHASE, it is said, is willing to be the democratic candidate for president on the new departure platform. Three years ago, a democrat, who, in this quarter of the political vineyard, suggested Chase as a possible democratic candidate on any platform, was read out of the party by self-constituted leaders, and to suggest the wisdom of accepting the situation was to commit political suicide. But the laggards have at last reached the advanced position of the progressive democrats, a fact which proves that even the dullest may learn wisdom.

In a recent speech, Gov. Hoffman said that the New-York national guards were "armed, equipped, disciplined, officered, ready at a moment's notice to defend the honor of the state and the rights of its citizens, as well as of the union of which it is the chief member." This declaration has been magnified by the radical press into a threat of war. To speak now of the honor of a state and the rights of the citizens of a state is in the estimation of high radical authority reasonable language, and to assert that that honor and those rights shall be maintained is by the same high authority declared to be a threat of war. The radical doctrine is that states have no rights—that the work of consolidation has been completed and state lines have been wiped out.

PAID IN, GENTLEMEN.—Tammany has determined to make the new de-

parture the test of genuine democracy, and Tweed, Sweeney, Hall, Hoffman, and all the other New-York leaders, have declared themselves in favor of the live man's platform. Even Frank P. Blair, jr., has taken his place among the anti-detractors of the democratic party, and has swallowed the objectionable amendments to the constitution. And thus we stand now, with New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Tennessee, California, Maine, and Virginia in the ranks of the new departure, and Davis, Stephens, Toombs, the Memphis Appeal, a country party or two, in the ranks of the Bourbons. Truly, the new departure flourishes apace, and the timid, halting and wishy-washy democratic politicians who are waiting to see which way the cat will jump need wait no longer. It is their interest to jump with the new departure.

The situation of the democratic party is attracting the attention of the entire nation. Thousands of conservative republicans look anxiously to see if the "departure" is to be a healthy and unanimous one, and are also desirous of knowing who are to be the recognized leaders in the new movement. These republicans have no faith in the counsels of the Morton-Butler faction that sway the administration, and they would gladly abandon the party now in power; but they must have some assurance that the democratic party is honest and sincere in the new departure. Now how can they be assured, and have it done without compromising our party in the least. First, it is proven by the action of every state convention that has met since its promulgation, that it is now a fixed principle and a part of our party platform; and where is the democratic leader in the north who has dared to raise his voice in public against it? Radical papers may croak, and publish assertions that the democratic party is divided on this question, but the first election will show them that they are woefully mistaken. The party will, in the future as in the past, march to the ballot-box a compact phalanx, and, with the recruits it may, by wise action, obtain from the republicans, by achieving victory consummate the hopes of the friends of reform, and purify national politics of the corruption of radical rule.

The Chicago Tribune asks and receives twenty thousand dollars a year for one column of advertising, and the merchants and business men of Chicago are keen to pay it. One house in Cincinnati pays four thousand dollars a week for advertising, and quite a number of merchants in Cincinnati run their advertising bills to ten thousand dollars a year. They give printer's ink credit for increasing their business, and have no fear of its breaking them.

## PROCLAMATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The proclamation of the treaty of Washington, dated yesterday, commences as follows:

Whereas, A treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning a settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Washington by the High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of their respective governments on the 8th day of May last, which treaty is word for word as follows:

Here follows the treaty. The proclamation thus concludes:

Whereas, Said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London, on the 17th day of June, 1871, by Robert C. Schenck, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Granville, Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, on the part of their respective governments;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Ulysses S. Grant, president of the United States of America, have caused said treaty to be made public to the end the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,  
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

HOW TO HAVE FINE ROSES.  
The rose, because of its beauty and fragrance, is the queen of flowers. For success in their cultivation, bushes grown from their own roots should be procured. They should be planted in rich mellow soil, where the sun shines all the day. Once a year they should be pruned, and a coat of manure be put upon the ground around them. This treatment causes a large amount of new wood to form, and as the flowers are on this young wood, the bushes consequently blossom profusely. There are several insects that work more than upon the leaves. Of these, the most destructive is a small slug or worm that eats the variety that nature has spread upon the upper side of the leaf, causing bushes to look often much as though the fire had singed them. These little enemies should be met and conquered once, as soon as they make their appearance. A sure remedy is pulverized white hellebore. Put about two ounces into a gallon of water, and with a brush liberally give the bushes a sprinkling, bending them so as to wet the leaves on both sides. It is possibly require two or three applications. By this experiment I find it easy have them in blossom all the season until the frosts of autumn intervene.—Charles D. Gopeland.

Enthusiasm—maiden—Oh, Mr. Lovell! I'd sooner be a violinist than anything in the world; wouldn't you?  
Modest youth—"Well, if you were the violinist, I think I'd—sooner be the violin."

## MRS. NELSON H. SHERMAN.

A HISTORY OF THE WOMAN ARRESTED FOR THE MURDER OF THREE HUSBANDS AND EIGHT CHILDREN.

## ARSENIC AS A SEDATIVE.

[World Daily, Conn. letter.]

Her victims are thus far accounted as eleven in number—three who were husbands and fathers and a refined and educated young lady, and seven boys and girls, six of them being her offspring, and all less than ten years of age.

Mrs. Nelson H. Sherman, nee Lydia Danbury, was born in Burlington, N. J. When she was less than a year old her mother died and her father became a butcher at Trenton. She lived under the paternal roof until her father remarried, when, not liking her step-mother, she went to live with her aunt at New Brunswick. Here she remained until she was 17 years old. She then became acquainted with Edward Struck, a police officer in one of the upper wards of New York city, to whom she was married. Struck had been married before, and had two children who were now placed under guardians. The newly married couple lived together about seven years, during which time their children were born. And now begin the awful events, which throw such an air of mystery around the woman who is now confined in this house, accused of eleven murders. First her husband was taken sick and suddenly died. It appears that a physician attended who said he didn't know what the man died of. The symptoms as described by those who saw him, were those of a person who had taken poison. Mrs. Sherman said the cause of his death was his getting up in the absence of the doctor and taking the wrong medicine. Subsequent to the death of her husband, her children, six in number, all died in the space of about two years, and not one seemed to know what ailed them, except this—they all died suddenly.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.  
Mrs. Sherman—or Mrs. Struck, as she was then named—spent two years after the death of her first husband as a seamstress and nurse. She next got employment in a sewing machine store in Canal street, where she made the acquaintance of a Mr. Curtis who afterwards engaged her to live with his mother at Stratford, about nine miles from this place. It was while living there that she became acquainted with her second husband, a man named Hurlbut, who was living in London.

Mrs. Sherman professed a great fondness for her husband, and was not long before he had made a will bequeathing all his property to her in the event of his death. They lived on, apparently happy, the neighbors noting with surprise that he returned from his business so met him at the door and kissed him. Time passed on, and one day Dr. Church, the village physician, was summoned to attend Mr. Hurlbut. On arriving at the house he found him suffering acute pains in the head and stomach, accompanied by intense burning, as if the patient had a violent fever. Dr. Church, becoming alarmed at the critical condition of his patient, sent for consulting physicians. "Old Hurlbut" died before the doctors had agreed upon a diagnosis, and was buried out of sight.

Nelson H. Sherman was a skillful mechanic and a man much loved for his genial spirits. A little more than a year and a half ago his wife died; leaving him with four children, the eldest, a son named Nelson, aged 17; a daughter Addie, aged 14; another boy, "Nattie," aged 4 years, and an infant five months old. The widow Mrs. Hurlbut was still living in the same place. He there first met Mr. Hurlbut's widow—his future wife. They were married in September, 1869, and went to Massachusetts on a wedding tour. Returning they settled in the house where the wife is now a prisoner. From that time on to the present time the facts relating to the career of this mysterious woman are clearer and more terrible in proportion. The next person to become "suddenly ill" was Mr. Sherman's infant by his former wife, which died in a few days. The next victim, either the devoted daughter of the prisoner or to the stranger series of fatalities on record, was the much-loved daughter of Mr. Sherman. This young lady was in the very bloom of health, always vivacious and remarkably intelligent. She was the idol of her father and the favorite to many friends.

In the middle of last winter she also was taken "suddenly ill." Her father, as soon as he found that her symptoms were dangerous, became greatly alarmed, and summoned the advice of a number of physicians. The symptoms of all these cases appeared to be the same—that of acute pains in the head and stomach, with intense fever. The doctors found it impossible to help the girl, and in a few days she was lying in the grave beside her infant sister.

THE PRISONER.  
I drove over from New Haven to-day—there being no trains running—for the purpose of looking upon the face of this most extraordinary prisoner, and of talking with her, provided she had anything to say. She was quite a stranger, and a representative of the press. Mr. Sherman was in her own sitting room, where she had sat with her husband and his children many a day and evening. At the side door, leading through a little hall-way into the room where she was imprisoned, I met a police officer, who readily admitted me.

Mrs. Sherman was seated on one side of a large sofa, with a pillow for a rest when she wished to recline. I found the prisoner a tall woman, about forty years old, rather slim, with a sallow complexion, and sharp, firm features. She was dressed in a light-colored, checked calico dress, and a thin negligee shawl was worn around her shoulders. She sat with a pin in her hand, with which she kept picking at her finger nails, or else at her clothing, probably more from the force of habit of sewing than from any want of self-possession. Her manner was quite cool and collected. When she spoke she talked off-hand and free. I should say that she was a woman of little intellect, but a great deal of firmness and not a little cunning. She has dark eyes, quite large, and thin black hair, which was done up plain. The only way she had of betraying her feelings was an occasional spasmodic lifting of the lips, and a simultaneous twitching of the lips, the way some women have for silent self-assertion. In the absence of the prisoner's counsel I refrained from asking the woman any questions which might tend to commit her. She said she felt quite contented where she was, as it would be useless to be otherwise.

WOMEN DOCTORS.  
If women cannot obtain the right to vote, it seems quite certain that they will obtain the right to practice medicine. Although the American Medical Association at its late meeting in San Francisco refused to amend its constitution so as to admit women as members, the change had several earnest advocates. One Mr. Atlee said in the course of a debate that "By the rules of their Medical Association he dare not consult with the most highly educated female physician, and yet he may consult with the most ignorant masculine one in the profession." The Pennsylvania State Medical Society, at its recent annual meeting, by a majority of ten, voted to admit female doctors as members. The American Homoeopathic Institute, at its late meeting in Philadelphia, passed a resolution admitting to full and honorable membership, all properly qualified physicians of either sex.

## THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

A most fearful famine is raging in Persia. Thousands are daily dying with hunger. Parents not unfrequently sell their children to the Constantinople slave traders to prevent their perishing by starvation. Instances are reported of corpses being dug from their graves and eaten. Some subsist on grass and roots, while others devour vermin. Over a large portion of the country bodies of human beings and of domestic animals lie rotting in the sun, seeming to form a large portion of the country were entirely cut off last year, while the poor means of communication with other parts of the world has prevented supplies from being obtained from abroad.

The Princess Marguerite, wife of the eldest son of the King of Italy, is said to be so ardent and lovely in person and manner, that she fascinates all who approach her.

[From Morgans' Gazette.]  
John H. Oberly, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Cairo Bulletin, preached a sermon to the Bourbons Democracy, in the Bulletin of Saturday the 24th inst., taking for his text the following paragraph of Scripture: "Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward." Rev. Joseph Mosser, agent for the American Bible Society for Southern Illinois, preached a sermon in behalf of the Bible cause on Sunday the 25th inst. at Shawnee, Mo., from the same words. Who can doubt but that the cause of Progressive Democracy and the Bible are identical and the same. May Heaven bless the efforts of Oberly and Mosser in the great work they have undertaken. "Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward," in the interest of Progressive Democracy and the Bible, say we.

A Michigan paper says: "Anything known to interfere with the peace, quiet and rural contentment of the potato bug is viewed as a friend and ally, and that a mixture of two teaspoonful of turpentine, thoroughly mixed with five quarts of plaster or ashes, and sifted on the vines, has such a demoralizing effect on the bugs as to preserve the tubers from further molestation. One application is usually sufficient, but in cases where a rain succeeds the application, a second dressing may be necessary. Our informant tells us this remedy has been tried in Dover with excellent results."

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.  
The Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to act as Railroad Commissioners under the new law: Hon. Gustavus Koener, of St. Clair county; Richard P. Morgan, Esq., of McLean county; and D. S. Hammond Esq., of Cook county.

In the museum at Cassel, Germany, is a library made from 500 European trees. The back of each volume is formed of the bark of a tree, the sides of the perfect wood, the top of young wood, the bottom of old. When opened, the book is found to be a box, containing the flower, seed, fruit and leaves of the tree, either dried or imitated in wax.

A tract of 255 acres of eligible-located land at the seaside, north of Long Branch, has just been purchased by New-York capitalists for \$100,000 for the location of summer cottages. It commences at the northern line of Atlanticville, and has a front upon the ocean of two and a half miles.

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CORNER NINETEENTH AND POPULAR STREETS,  
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Keeps and slaughters only the very best cattle, hogs and sheep, and is prepared to fill all orders for fresh meats from one pound to ten thousand pounds.

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EXCHANGE, coin, bank notes and United States securities bought and sold.

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Deposits of any Amount Received from Ten Cents Upwards.

INTEREST paid on deposits at the rate of six per cent. per annum, March 1st and September 1st. Interest not withdrawn is added immediately to the principal of the deposit, thereby giving them compound interest.

MARRIED WOMEN AND CHILDREN MAY DEPOSIT MONEY.

SO THAT NO ONE ELSE CAN DRAW IT.

Open every business day from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and Saturday evening for SAVING DEPOSITS only, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

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## BANK,

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IN FULL REST  
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FRESH SUPPLY, DAILY.

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FRESH FROM FIRST HANDS,  
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Best grades in large stock and variety, very cheap;  
ALSO:  
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Nos. 1 and 2, are the greatest alternatives known. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR is the greatest tonic, and antirrhagic in the medical list.

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These remedies are not advertised to cure all complaints, and benefit none, but are guaranteed to effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases for which they are recommended, when all other remedies have failed. Years of incessant yearly remedy by their use, who have lost all hope, and were pronounced incurable by the best of our medical faculty.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures asthma, whooping cough, throat and chest, acute and chronic, consumption, copper-colored phlegm, soreness of the chest, scrofula, etc. It is the greatest renovator, alterative and purifier known, restores the blood, cleanses the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

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Price 25 per bottle, or two for \$9.

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The plan has been thoroughly criticized and fully understood by the most eminent actuaries and skillful mathematicians in the land; indeed, it has not yet been the subject of unfavorable mention in any respectable quarter.

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